SATED BY CLAMATICS AT BUSTON A ESTERDAY

BAILEY GAVE UP THE FIGHT.

WEST OVER TO CURTIS AND THEN THERE WAS A STAMPEDE.

Mr. Curtis Has Cy Leland to Thank for the Result-709 Ballots Taken Without Change of a Vote-Result Is Satinfactory.

Horton, Kas., April 15 .- (Special.) That brilliant young Kansas commoner. Charles Curtis, of Topeka, will continue to serve the people of this state in congress. Today, after one of the most memorable conventions ever held in Kansas, he was nominated by the Republicans of the First congressional district. His nomination is equivalent to an election.

The convention lasted four days and 709 ballots were taken without the change of a single vote. It was a deadlock which seemed almost impregnable, and for a



REPRESENTATIVE CHAS. CURTIS.

while it looked as if the case would have to be resubmitted to the people. But, in the interests of party harmony and Republicanism in general, two men arose to the occasion. They were W. J. Bailey and Cy Leiand. Laying aside all past animosity towards Shawnee county, they turned in and transferred Mr. Balley's 27 votes in a body to Charles Curtis. When this announcement was made. Leland followed it up by moving to make the nomination by acclamation. The Broderick and Walker forces dropped into line, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Cy Leland had it in his power to nominste Broderick or continue the deadlock indefinitely, but he did just what the Shawnee Republicans one week ago never dreamed of-threw his strength to Curtis. This was brought about through the good offices of Leiand's bosom friend, D. W. Mulvane, and Judge Horton, United States Marshal Sterne came up yesterday, but the Shawnees sent him home immediately, help them in their efforts to win Bailey and Leland over.

From the very first it was apparent that Curtis maintained the strongest position. and The Journal Wednesday predicted that he would win. But it took longer to bring the fight to a focus than was expected. The other candidates proved better stayers than was figured upon.

There probably was never a more harmonious convention held in Kansas No. one lost his head and everybody was on friendly terms with everybody else. Half the time delegates, led by Major Anderson or Harry Safford, of Shawnee, were sing ing patriotic songs. The jolly crowd behind Curtis cut considerable figure in solving the contest. One of Bailey's strongest "The Shawnees sang Curtis into the nomin-

The nomination of Mr. Curtis is a very remarkable thing. An interloper, so to speak, he carried away the prize from Congressman Broderick, who has repre-sented the district for eight years, and who is very popular. But he owes it to Leland, and the ill-felling which has existed between them since the Emporia postoffice fight, where Leland's man won, is now wiped off the slate. The nomination coming as it does, will give Curtis almost as much influence in Washington as a sen ator. There are a number of postoffices yet to fill in this district, and the applicants are now in a hurry to get Curtis' indorsement. They seem to think that he may now handle the patronage.

The convention convened at 9 o'clock this morning, and nine ballots were taken with-out change. This made 709 ballots altogether. A recess of an bour was taken. The Curtis managers immediately went inexecutive session with Cy Leland and alley. The conference lasted an hour. Before it was concluded, arrangements were made to transfer the Bailey votes solfully for Curtis. When the convention re assembled, Ira Collins, chairman of the Ne maha county delegation, got the floor and

Speaking for the counties of Nemaha, Brown and Doniphan, which have been standing by Mr. Bailey loyally for the past four days, I am authorized to state that in the interest of the Republican party, we have decided to withdraw our candidate from the race. We came here to support that brilliant orator, patriot and true friend of the Republican party and of the state of Kansas, hoping to secure his nomination for congress. Last night we discovered that it was useless to keep up the contest. The situation was such that we could not expect to win. We, therefore concluded to withdraw his name, and shall cast our votes for the gallant young commoner, Charles Curtis. When the news is received in our three countles, I know there will come sadness and regret Mr. Bailey lays down this fight in kindness, and from now until November he will be found doing everything he can for the

nominee of this convention. Collins' address caused great enthusiasu Three cheers were offered for Curtis was treated to a similar honor. The Shawnee delegates struck up the song, "We Love Bailey," and the roof of the opera house was almost raised. Cv Leland ther was recognized, and in his cool, deliberate way, said: "It is now apparent to all that Mr. Curtis will receive this nomination and I move that he be nominated by ac-

Larkin, of Atchison, a Walker delegate, and Perry, of Jefferson, a Broderick leader,

"Are you ready for the question?" asked

"All ready," came in chorus. The motion

Republican to whom Republican success is more than personal interest. I thank my friends for the loyalty shown me, and o thank the delegates supporting the other candidates for their kindness. I promise Charlie Curtis my hearty support. He can make a sight draft on my services

rom now until the election." Bailes was given an ovation such as is colour seen when he concluded. M. M. Beck, Broderick's manager, thanked the Broderick delegates for their loyalty, and promised that Case Broderick would do what he could to swell Curtis' majority to 6,000. Mr. Walker said that in this en tire deadlock he had not heard a cross word spoken. He was satisfied with the result and would go home and give his loyal support to Charlie Curtis. He also received an ovation.

On behalf of Mr. Curtis, Judge Horton extended his thanks to every delegate in the convention. "I especially extend thanks to that brilliant and noble young Repub-lican crator, W. J. Bailey," said he "Charlie Curtis will continue to represent Kansas as John Logan did Illinois."

The convention then selected the follow ing congressional committee: Atchison, R. M. Clark; Brown, S. L., Ryan; Doniphur. W. I. Stuart: Jackson, M. M. Beck Jefferson, Charlie Johnson; Leavenworth Dan Anthony, Jr.: Nemaha, Ira Collins. Shawnee, Arthur Capper. The convention adjourned and the committee met immediately and elected Capper chairman and Stuart secretary.

This telegram, signed by Mr. Curtis, was received and read: "I am grateful to the great constituency of the First congressional district, for the honor it has con ferred upon me. I am grateful to my loyal friends beyond expression. I shall give the best efforts of my life to the service in congress of the people of the First dis-

trict and to my native state."

Arthur Capper, chairman of the ne committee, stated this afternoon that Mr. Curtis would return home as soon as his duties would permit and make a thorough canvass of the ditrict. "Of course there is no question of his election," said he, "but he will go into the canvass and work just as hard as if it were a close district."

HOW CURTIS HEARD THE NEWS. Was Lunching With Judge Broderick in the House Restaurant When

Word Came.

Washington April 15 -(Special.) Representative Curtis was seated at a table in the house restaurant to-day eating lunch when apprised of his nomination by the Horton convention. Judge Case Broderick, also a candidate for the nomination, was with him. When Mr. Curtis received the dispatch he glanced over it and then handed to Mr. Broderick, who, after reading, handed it back and congratulated Mr. Curtis on his success. He was the first man to congratulate him, and immediately placed his services at Mr. Curtis' disposal during the coming campaign in Kansas which were accepted. While Mr. Curtis was receiving the congratulations of his fellow congressman, Mr. Broderick was by no means forgotten, as he was besieged by members condoling with him. Both Mr. Curtis and Mr. Broderick are popular

Mr. Curtis and Mr. Broderick are popular in congress, having been hard and earnest workers for their constituencies, and great regret is expressed that one of them is obliged to retire.

As a member of the judiciary committee, Judge Broderick has been one of the best members of the house. He has been a worker, and as a result has had much to do in shaping legislation.

In the event the next house is Republican Mr. Curtis will most likely be promoted to the committee on appropriations. noted to the committee on appropriation He was tendered the place by Speaker Reed when committees were being made up for this congress, But Mr. Curtis pre-ferred to remain on the Indian affairs ferred to remain on the Indian affairs committee until he could pass a bill breaking up conditions in the Indian Territory. It was generally recognized that he should be chairman of that committee, but Sherman, of New York, held it by reason of term of service. It is likely that Mr. Curtis will be able to complete Indian Territory legislation this congress, when he could feel free to accept a position on the committee on appropriations.

CURTIS IS SATISFACTORY. Nomination Well Received in the Sev

eral Counties of the First District. was considerable surprise over the nomination of Curtis at the Horton convention. It had been believed impossible for him to get through, but he has many friends here who are rejoiced over the nomination made. Atchison, Kas., April 15,-(Special.) The result of the Horton convention is very gratifying to the Republicans here. Mr. Curtis personally is very acceptable, and his record is one that creates general con-

It is hoped here that the result of the convention will improve the chances of John Seaton for gubernatorial nomination Prominent Republicans here feel that Sea on's interests would have been served better if the Atchison county delegation had taken a more active hand for Curtis earlier

n the convention. Topeka, Kas., April 15.—(Special.) The Topeka, Kas., April 15.—(Special.) The people here generally are delighted over the nomination of Charles Curtis for congress by the Horton convention. He is very popular in this county and in his old Fourth district, and it is needless to observe that he will be active in looking after the business of the people of the new First district.

ness of the people of the new First district.

The nomination of Mr. Curtis created no surprise here. It was believed from the first that he had the best show. In the tangle of the First district politics, which comprised aspirations in state politics as well as in congressional, those best informed could always see a better show for him than for anyone else.

Whatever promises may have been made by the Curtis delegation from this county will be cheerfully carried out by the Republicans of the county.

Leavenworth, Kas., April 15.—(Special.) Republicans generally here are very much pleased with the work of the Horton convention. They were especially anxious to see either Broderick or Curtis nominated, for the reason that it was generally believed that an experienced man should be selected.

There has been no little surprise over the

There has been no little surprise over the actions of the Leavenworth county delegation. It had been believed that they would either pull Broderick through or give the nomination to Curtis. They having failed to do either is something of a surprise. It is generally believed that Senator Baker kept and the contest.

SQUAW MEN NOT PLEASED. Renomination of Curtis Means Radical Reform in Indian Terri-

tory Affairs. Vinita, I. T., April 15.-(Special.) The squaw men and those interested in defeating all kinds of territory legislation are not pleased over the renomination of Congressman Curtis, of Kansas. They have put up big money to defeat the Curtis bill in congress, and it is understood that some of it has been used to defeat the nomina-tion of Curtis. That element has been close to the situation in Kansas, and very soon after the Horton convention had made nomination to-day, the facts were known here by a private telegram. They are very much disgusted over the result of the On the contrary, the whites in the terri-

tory are greatly elated. An Indian Territory Bank.

Washington, April 15 .- (Special.) The an washington, April 15.—(Special.) The application of the following persons for authority to organize "The First National Bank of Checotah." I. T. with a capital of \$50,000, has to-day been approved; J. A. Cochran, Checotah, I. T.: J. S. Todd, James Parkinson, W. E. Gentry, H. B. Spaulding and others, incorporators.

Chinese En Route to Omaha. San Francisco, April 15.—Two hundred and twenty Chinese will arrive at this port on the Gaelic, due on the 29th inst, on their way to the Omaha exposition as actors, jugglers, artists and exhibitors. They will be allowed to pass on in peace, they having agreed to return to China after the close of the exposition.

J. R. Burton to Lecture in Abilene.

was put and carried. Mr. Bailey was called ch and, as he advanced to the front of the stage, the audience sang, "We Love Bailey." Without the least indication of disappointment, Mr. Bailey said: "I accept defeat with no sore spots. I am a attract a large audience.

Ahliene, Kas., April 15.—(Spectal.) The Abliene has secured J. R. Burton to deliver a lecture, instead of having the usual commencement exercises. It is the first time Abliene has given up the usual specches, and the innovation will attract a large audience.

MR. BAILEY, OF TEXAS, SCORES SPEAKER REED AGAIN.

TRIES TO DEFEND HIMSELF.

ACCUSES THE SPEAKER OF MEAN PARTISANSHIP.

Explains His Part in the Diagracefu Wrangle of Last Wednesday-Mr. Reed Refuses to Reply to the Angry Texan's Assault.

Washington, April 15.-Only a single incident at the session of the house to-day was worthy of public notice. Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, arose to a question of privilege to reply to a Philadelphia newspaper criticism, charging him with responsibility for the disorderly scenes in the house on Wednesday. Mr. Bailey said that a public man was seldom justified in re plying to criticism, but in this case he could not, in justice to himself, allow such a statement to pass without reply. He affirmed that if there was any individual responsible for the scene it must rest upon the speaker himself. He read from the Congressional Record the report of the colloguy to sustain his position.

As he proceeded with his arraignment of the speaker, there were manifestations of suppressed excitement on the floor. The speaker listened with imperturbable counenance. Mr. Bailey said: "Constrained by what I considered the unfair and unjust reatment of the chair, I objected and upon that objection arose the scene of disorder that is regretted by every member of this house. But for the results which followed it, the responsibility is upon the speaker of this house, who sought a mean partisan advantage by forcing his political opponent into a false position (applause on the Democratic side), and the country ought to know. I understand the speaker of the house "-

"Is this an arraignment of the speaker, or a question of personal privilege?" interposed Mr. Steele, Republican, of Indiana "The chair does not know, but will prob ably soon learn," observed the speaker,

"It is the daily airing the gentleman gives himself," ejaculated Mr. Dalzell, Re publican, of Pennsylvania. "I do not understand the oracular state

blandly.

ment of the gentleman," observed Mr. Bai-"Well, then, I will repeat it," said Mr.

Dalzell. "It is only the daily airing the gentleman gives himself." 'And that is only the daily falsehood that men on that side are guilty of," retorted Mr. Bailey. "The gentleman has demonstrated what

the papers alleged, that he has lost his head," Mr. Dalzell replied. "The gentleman from Pennsylvania says because I characterize his ungentlemanly interruntion as it ought to be characterized, that I have lost my head," said Mr. Bailey. "The truth of it is that he and his associates imagine that men can be assailed and called liars, and that if they resent it they have lost their heads. (Cries

of "Ah!" on the Republican side.) "I have not lost mine now, and I did not lose it then. That a man may lose his temper under provocation, and under very great provocation, is a very natural thing; but men may still lose their tempers and not lose their heads. But if in order for a man to preserve his equanimity and appear cool he must allow insults to pass unanswered, then I prefer to be classed with those who lose their heads. I would infinitely rather lose my head in resenting an insult than to lose my self-respect by submitting to one. (Applause on the Dem-

"I did not expect a man belonging to either party to cease to be a partisan when he became speaker of this house, and the speaker, whenever a fair occasion offers, will exercise his office for the advantag of his party.

"I expect the present speaker to do it as certainly as any man who ever occupled the chair; but until a short while ago I believed that the present speaker of this house was as partisan as an honest man could be and as honest as a partisan could be, but after the performances of last Wednesday I would not be willing to father that sentiment any longer. I have never known, on a great occasion, any more unfair advantage attempted, and, even if it had succeeded, what little advantage there was would have passed from my memory long before the recollection of the speaker's partisan action." (Loud applause on the Democratic side.)

When Mr. Bailey took his seat, the speaker leaned forward slightly and replied, speaking slowly and distinctly: The chair desires to say that whatever he has done, the other day or any day since the commencement of this session has been done in the presence of the house and of a thousand witnesses. He docs not feel that it is necessary for him to dis cuss his conduct. (Loud applause on the Republican side.) The gentleman from Texas, after two days of deliberation, has felt that his situation demanded discussion and explanation. (Laughter on the Republican side.) With that idea, the chair entirely agrees. (Laughter.) It is not the first time that the gentleman from Texas has assalled me. To it I have no reply except simply what the knew, that the gentleman from New York (Mr. Quigg) did not mean an objection,

either really or technically, and everybody in this house knows it. "I, therefore, with reference to this whole matter, appeal to the witnesses of the transaction and upon their judgment the chair rests his justification." (Applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. Bailey attempted to reply, but the regular order was demanded and the inci-

Mr. Fleming, Democrat, of Georgia, then as a matter of privilege, called up a reso-lution of his that had been referred to

lution of his that had been referred to the naval committee calling upon the screetary of the navy to transmit to the house any portions of the testimony taken by the board of inquiry into the Maine disaster, if there were such. The speaker ruled that the resolution was not privileged, and the house then took up the private calendar, this being private bill day.

The house wrangled all afternoon on a bill to refer a claim of the Eric railroad for mail service amounting to about \$200,000 to the court of claims. It was not passed. At 4:45 p. m. the house recessed until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to private pension legislation.

The house at the night session passed twenty-six private pension bills and adjourned at 19:30 until to-morrow.

Nelson Morris' Son Dend.

Chicago, April 15.—Herbert Morris, son of the multi-millionaire packer, Nelson Mor-ris, died to-day, after an illness of several weeks. A present of \$1,000,000 was made by Nelson Morris to Herbert Morris when the young man was married last June to Miss Hulda Bloom, daughter of Leopold Bloom, Young Morris had traveled extensively and was an author of some note.

was an author of some note Kansas City Man Sentenced.

Sedalia, Mo., April 15.—(Special.) Wil-liam Moore, of Karsae, who, a couple of months ago, brought a watch to Sedalia which he had stolen at Boonville, was sen-terned in the Petis county crimical course day to two years' imprisonment in the

PRINCETON INN WAR.

Presbyterian Conflict Threatened That Will Overshadow the Briggs Trouble.

New York, April 15 .- War is threatened in the Presbyterian church that will overshadow the famous controversy over Dr. Briggs' alleged heresy. The present trouble grows out of the Princeton Inn incident when former President Cleveland joined with Professor Charles Woodruff Shields who holds the chair of harmony and science and revealed religion in Princeton college, and other property owners of the university town, in signing a petition that a liquor license be granted to that hostelry, which is a favorite resort for students, as

which is a favorite resort for students, as well as for members of the faculty and their friends.

It was told that Professor Shields had left the Presbyterian church and had been confirmed in the Episcopal faith by Bishop Potter. This caused a sensation.

In Princeton, however, it was nothing to the feeling aroused when it was learned that President Patton, with Professor Duffield and Professor Cameron of the college. President Patton, with Professor Dur-and Professor Cameron, of the college, field and Professor Cameron, of the college had refused to go as delegates to the Pres heid and Professor Cameron, of the college, had refused to go as delegates to the Presbyterian general assembly. Many persons predicted that this action presaged the absolute breaking away of Princeton university from that denomination. It is probable that the college will be entirely without representation at the convention. The ground of the refusal of President Patton and his two colleagues to serve as delegates is that they expect the faculty of the college will be censured on account of the Princeton Inn trouble. The opinion is expressed that no explanation which they might offer would be accepted by the assembly, as Professor Shields' action in indorsing the application for the liquor license has been denounced formally in scathing terms by Presbyterian bodies in almost every state of the Union. President Patton's present course is held to indicate that, since war is to be declared between the church and the college, the church will begin it.

SHARP BREAK IN WHEAT.

May Option Takes a Big Tumble, After Selling at \$1.15, the High-

est Since 1892. Chicago, April 15.-The most extensive and general liquidation of wheat that has occurred in months was witnessed on change to-day. July closed at 84%@84%c. substantially the bottom, while May closed at \$1.09. The break in July was a shade over 3c, and in May 21cc. A remarkable feature of the trading was that May, during the early trading, was bid up to \$1.15, the highest point since 1892. Millions of bushels of long wheat were dumped or the market, and after the first few min-

the market, and after the first few minutes' trading the market weakened rapidly. A large proportion of the selling was done by John Cudahy, but it was generally credited to Leiter. There was nothing in the news affecting the market to warrant the liquidation. Holders apparently realized on the recent big advance.

New York, April 15.—The bears had another crack at the wheat market to-day and closed prices 1½32 lower than last night. The biggest crash was in the May option, which, after holding fairly steady all day, tumbled 1½c a bushel in the last ten minutes, following a bad smash at Chicago. Cables were all weak and lower, war news was less stirring, and c#p accounts from the West and California very favorable, so that bull traders, having driven in all the shorts two days ago, found themselves completely at the mercy of their opponents.

WILLIAM JEWELL WINS.

Comes Off Victorious in the Second Annual Debate With Parkville College.

Liberty, Mo., April 15.—(Special.) The second annual debate contest between Park college, of Parkville, and William Jewell college, of Liberty, took place in Wornall hall here this evening. The question was "Resolved. That it is for the best interest of the United States to build and maintain a large navy." The William Jewell boys, who had the negative, were placed at a great disadvantage on account of the strong prospect of war, but, nevertheless, they came off victorious.

A ball game between the teams of the two colleges will be played here to-morrow afternoon.

KANSAS TOWN SCORCHED.

Seven of Principal Business Buildings at Morganville Burned Yesterday Morning.

Clay Center, Kas., April 15 .- (Special.) Seven of the principal business buildings of Morganville, this county, were destroyed by fire early this morning. Nothing was saved. The loss is about \$40,000; insurance only \$8,000. The origin is believed to have been incendiary Flames were first discovered in the rear end of Craw-ford & Lenscord's hardware store.

Warrensburg Paper Burned Out.

Warrensburg, Mo. April 15.—(Special.)
The office of the Johnson County Union
was almost destroyed by fire at \$ o'clock
this evening. The office was over S. S.
Crail's restaurant, and the latter was badly
damaged by water. Fireman Leslie Hunt
was overcome by the smoke and taken from
the burning building unconscious. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A Cocaine Fleud Takes Too Much. Cripple Creek, Colo., April 15 .- A. A. Rice, cripple Creek, Colo., April 13.—A. A. Rice, of Denny, Rice & Co., a wool commission firm of Boston, Mass., died at the National hotel from the effects of an overdose of cocaine. Eighteen empty half-ounce vials which had contained cocaine and three hypodermic syringes were found

Guthrie O. T., April 15.—(Special.) Judge J. W. Wilson, a prominent attorney, who came here two years ago from Petersburg, Ind., where he was a leading attorney and politician, fell on a defective sidewalk last night and sustained fatal internal inturies.

Guthrie Attorney Fatally Hurt.

Missouri Wins the Debate.

Lawrence, Kas., April 15.—(Special.) The Missouri and Kansas joint debate was held here this evening and was won by Missouri Kansas was represented by W. Missouri. Kansas was represented by W. S. Kretsinger, B. B. McCall and Guy Simpson, and Missouri was represented by J. S. McIntire, Ed E. Hildron and W. C. Hock. The judges were H. S. Julian, of Kansas City; J. W. Gleed, of Topeka, and Chancellor Boyd, of Oklahoma. Judge Frank Doster presided.

Abilene Old Soldiers Active.

Abilene, Kas., April 15.—(Special.) The Abilene post, G. A. R., has arranged to build a G. A. R. monument, to cost \$1,500 to \$2,000, to be placed in the court house square. The money will be raised by subscription. The post had a discussion of war measures at its latest meeting, and was unanimous for forcible intervention, It has invited E. W. Hoch, of Marion, to deliver the Memorial day address here.

Lawrence Doctors Form a Trust.

Lawrence Boctors Form a Trust.

Lawrence, Kas., April 15.—(Special.) A large majority of the physicians of Lawrence, embracing members of the different schools of medicine, have formed an association for the purpose of raising prices. The regulation fees hereafter will be \$1.50 for a visit and \$1.00 for an office prescription. For some years prices have been cut to such an extent that the practice of medicine was not lucrative enough to suit the doctors. the doctors.

Arbor Day at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Kas., April 15.—(Special.) The citizens observed Arbor day here to-day by the unfurling of flags and decorating the stores and business rooms in national colors. Exercises appropriate for the day were held at all the schools, together with the planting and naming of trees on the school grounds. gether with the planting and naming of trees on the school grounds.

Washington, April 15.-The following pensions have been granted: MISSOURI.
Original-William Jenkins, Forest Home, \$8: Eph-raim F. Hembree, Mano, 88: James Coughlin, Vinton, \$8, John W. Rhoads, Cedar Creek, \$6: John D. Sla-38. John W. Rhoads, Cedar Creek, \$6. John D. Slagle, \$6.
Additional—Jarret M. Chambers, Jefferson City, \$3
to \$6; William B. Watts, Huntaville, \$2 to \$6.
Increase—George Talbott, \$5. Louis, \$5 to \$5.
Charles D. Schaefer, St. Louis, \$5 to \$5.
Original, widows, etc.—Susan E. Ingram, Mountain
View, \$5. Cecilla Gunderman, St. Louis, \$5. Nancy P.
Moore, De-rfield, \$1. Eugenie Winson, \$1. Louis, \$3;
reissue, Sarah J. Williams, Sarvis Point, \$12.
KANSAS,
Increase—George Nihart, Wamego, \$3 to \$10; Albert
L. Ross, Sedan, \$5 to \$3.
Original, widows, etc.—Minor of Daniel Glasner,
Kansas City, \$19; minor of James Stull, Deliverance,
\$19.

WAR UNCERTAINTY HAVING AN UN. FAVORABLE EFFECT.

CENTRAL WEST SUFFERS LEAST

BUSINESS NEARLY IN ITS NORMAL CONDITION HERE.

In the East the Interruption Is Serious, the Distributive Demand Being of a Hand-to-Mouth Character-Bank Clearings Still Heavy.

New York, April 15.-Bradstreet's to-mor

row will say: "The effect of the prevailing uncertainty perceptible quieting down of general trade cerned, in nearly all parts of the country While there is a little more activity to be noticed in the demand for seasonable staples at the West and Northwest, where better weather has helped retail and whole sale trade alike, rather more quiet is re ported at the East and at the South Atlantic and Gulf ports, where the interrup tion to business has become particularly serious. The disposition to buy only ac mouth demand inn the latter sections of the country, but the chief effect is found in the indisposition to embark in new enterprises or to contract new obligations pending the definite settlement of the for

eign controversy.
"The least notable effects yet exhibited are found in the Central West, where distributive demand and movement are report ed of a seasonable character, the only changes noted, in fact, being the strengthening of money rates and the discourage ment of new enterprises, such as railroad

building "In the iron trade, business continues large volume, but the bulk of this is claimed to be on account of orders previously booked, and new business, where noted, is for small, individual lots. Price weakness is more marked also than for reported to be the gradual getting together of the non-bessemer pig fron purchasers, who, following the example set by other branches of that business, are said to have formed a combination which will include nearly all the manufacturers of foundry pig iron between the Alleghenies and the Rocky mountains. Wool continues dull at nominal prices at the East, and the activity in dry goods is confined chiefly to goods needed at once. Cotton goods prices are steady, except for print cloths, talk of curtailing production in which is continued. Low price woolens continue in most active demand in this branch of trade. A heavy export demannd is reported and prices are considerably higher.

"The price situation is one of comparative steadiness. Foreign impressions as to the outcome regarding Cuba are reflected in sharp advances in wheat, wheat flour, corn, lard and other food products. Declines are to be found in bessemer pig iron, steel billets, coffee, sugar and lead, while, as compared with a week ago, the price of oats, pork, beef, molasses, copper, cotton, wool and manufactured products of both of those staples are generally steady and unchanged. branches of that business, are said to have

and manufactured products of both of those staples are generally steady and unchanged. The business failures in the United States for the week number 215, against 220 last week, 135 in the corresponding week of 1857, 244 in 1896, and 219 in 1895."

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade to-morrow will say:

"The meaning of congress regarding Spain is not in doubt, but the form of declaration at this hour is in question. The president's message has been accepted as a strong statement of the situation, and the question in congress is whether it will, without change, adopt his proposal. Preparations for war continue as if it were inevitable. There is some hindrance in business, and yet the volume of payments through clearyet the volume of payments through clear-ing houses is still 12.9 per cent larger than last year, and, outside New York, about 2.2 last year, and, outside New York, about 2.2 per cent larger than in 1892, though speculative stagnation here makes the aggregate lower. New York banks may now realize that they are strong enough for all possible emergencies and may give the government which he add by greater freedow in ment valuable aid by greater freedom in business loans. Sound New York banks are not in the least alarmed about the busi-ness situation, nor have they any occasion

are not in the least alarmed about the business situation, nor have they any occasion for alarm.

"The industries are doing well, because they have enormous orders taken in February and March or earlier, which insure operations for periods varying from a fortnight to several months. But the new orders, unon which they have to rely if partial stoppage or closing of many works is to be prevented are just now restricted by apprehension about the money market and the possibility of loans. In the iron business, there are orders for about 20,000 tons structural work held up by questions of law; in Chicago the large postoffice order is yet waiting and the Russian order for rails is still pending, possibly because of financial difficulties. While new business in this line is still very heavy, the production is so large that it may easily be disastrously checked by a persistent restriction of the current demand. But foreign orders for six large versels are pending in Eastern shipyards, and actual orders for cars alone cover 20,000 tons basic steel at Pittsburg. Angles have been advanced it per ton, and structural works are all crowded with orders, while pipes are in

cars alone cover 20,000 tons basic steel at Pittsburg. Angles have been advanced \$1\$ per ton, and structural works are all crowded with orders, while pipes are in heavy demand.

"With prices for print cloths still at the lowest point ever touched buying of cotton goods is more hindered than many are willing to admit by the idea that other goods, not equally over-produced, may likewise decline in price. The stagnation in wool is something remarkable, the total sales at the three chief markets having been only 1.182.144 pounds, against 9,606.600 last year and in the first half of April only 2.385,644 pounds, against 22.346,600 a year ago. Manufacturers are still waiting, although somewhat encouraged by a rather better tone in the clothing trade of late. They have ample orders for the present in most lines, though not in all.

"Wheat rose 5½ cents and held 2½ cents for the week, although Atlantic exports for the week have been 2.046,021 bushels, flour included, against \$76,719 last year, and Pacific exports \$27.388 bushels, against 212.05 last year. The total from both coasts for two weeks of April has been 7.379,136 bushels, against 3.07.482 last year. The receipts from Western farms show some decrease for the week, but for two weeks are only about 600,000 bushels smaller than a year ago."

A Tactless Woman.

A certain beautiful woman who lives in San Francisco possesses extraordinary facility in uttering unpleasant truths to her friends, with the most sweetly unconsclous smile imaginable, says the News Letter. Sne has a fondness for entertaining which amounts to a perfect mania and her friends say that none of her parties is a success unless at least one guest is mortally offended.

Just before Lent there was some sort of

fended.

Just before Lent there was some sort of doings at her house. There advanced to greet the hostess one of the old girls of society, who had long since abandoned birthdays and all such medieval observances. To her the hostess made one of her characteristic speeches with the customary air of cultivated graciousness.

"Why, my dear Miss Blank," said the hostess, with delicious candor. "What is the matter. Have you been ill? You look at least ten years older than when I saw you last!"

at least ten years older than when I saw you last!"

The guest was speechless with surprise and chagrin, and there was a general lifting of eyerbows. Ned Greenway, who always tries to make every one feel at ease, and who had overheard the faux pas, took three steps to the front.

"Miss Blank has made herself so indispensable," said the society leader, with rare tact, "that every time she is absent from a function, it seems ten years since last we saw her!"

Then he gave his arm to the spinster, and they made a tour of the rooms, narrating to every one the remark which had greeted the guest. There was a universal comment.

"I know who said that—our gracious hostess!"

Some Small Sayings.

If we are but players on life's stage, we are an all-star cast and need no coaching. The overclever woman is capable of making herself as disagreeable as the old-time gossip.

The man who is always waiting for something to turn up usually finds himself turned down.

There is frequently more pleasure in one broken down roller skate than in a '98

L. Ross, Sedan, 36 to \$3.

Original, widows, etc.—Minor of Daniel Glasner, Kansas City, \$19, minor of James Stull, Deliverance, \$10.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Additional—Jacob Wolgamott, Hennessey, \$4 to \$3.

FOR YOUNG AMERICANS.

An Abbreviated Manual of Arms for the Edification of Would-be Soldiers.

Young America, brimful of patriotism can learn how to be a soldier very quickly if he will examine this abbreviated manual of arms. It is based upon the infantry drill regulations of the United States army. Each squad of boys may select a leader of drillmaster, and by following the instructions attain considerable efficiency.

The position of the soldier at "Attention" is: Heels in the same line and near each with each other an angle of about 60 deg. with each other an angle of about 60 deg.; knees straight, but not stiff; body erect on the hips, alightly inclined forward; arms and hands hanging naturally; little fingers opposite seams of the trousers; head erect, chin slightly down and eyes straight to the

front.
Order Arms—Butt of gun rests solidly on Order Arms—Butt of gun rests solidly on ground, barrel to the rear, touching toe of the right shoe; right hand holding the plece between the thumb and fingers, first two fingers to the front.

Present Arms—Carry the plece in front of center of the body with the right hand, barrel to the rear and vertical; grasp it at the balance with left hand, forearm horizontal and resting against the body.

Port Arms—Raise plece diagonally across the body, magazine to the front; grasp it smartly with both hands (the right palm down) at the small of the stock, the left palm at the balance, thumb clasping the piece, barrel sloping to the left and crossing opposite the junction of the neck and the left shoulder: right forearm horizontal, left forearm resting against the body; plece

the left shoulder; right forearm normalieft forearm resting against the body; piec-

left forearm resting against the body; piece near the body.

Shoulder Arms—Carry the piece diagonally across the body with the right hand, magazine to the front; grasp it at the balance with left hand, paim up, thumb clasping the piece; carry the right hand quickly to the butt, embracing it, heel between the first two fingers, the thumb and lingers closed on the stock, the barrel sloping to the left and crossing opposite the junction of the neck with the left shoulder, left forearm resting against the body, the piece, left arm and hand being in the same position as at port arms. Raise and place the piece on the right shoulder, barrel up, trigger guard in the hollow of the shoulder, the right elbow against the side, the right hand retaining its grasp of the butt, the hand directly in front of the elbow; at the same time slip the left hand, fingers extended and joined, down opposite the bolt handle. Then drop the left hand by the side.

Rifle Salute—Being at right shoulder

handle. Then drop the left hand by the side.

Rifle Salute—Being at right shoulder arms, carry the left hand smartly to the small of the stock, forearm horizontal, palm of the hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined, forefinger against the plece. Drop the left hand by the side. The first motion of the salute is made six yards before passing the officer, holding the hand at the small of the stock until the salute is acknowledged or the officer passed.

Indoors the salute is made from the position of order arms; carry the left hand smartly to the right side, forearm horizontal or nearly so, palm of the hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined, forefinger against plece. Drop the hand to the side. the side.

The rifle salute is prescribed for individual

soldiers with arms, except sentinels, who salute by presenting arms.
THE RESTS.
(Fall out, rest and at ease are executed as without arms.)

Parade Rest—Being at order arms. Carry the right foot six inches straight to the rear, left knee slightly bent, carry the muzile in front of the center of the body, barrel to the left; grasp the piece with the left hand just below the stacking swivel and with the right hand below and against the left.

with the right hand below and against the left.

Charge bayonets—Being at order arms. Haif face to the right, carrying the right heel six inches to the rear and three inches to the right of the left heel, and at the same time raise the piece with the right hand, inclining the barrel to the front; grasp it with the left at the balance, back of hand down, thumb clasping piece, elbow against the body; grasp the small of the stock with the right hand and bring the point of the bayonet to the height of the chin, right hand supporting the stock firmly against the front of the right hip, the body inclining slightly forward.

ELOPEMENT A FAMILY TRAIT. Descendants of Colonel George Man

ning Have Followed His Example.

It is the latest dictum of science that acquired traits are not inherited. In the case of the Manning family, the disposition of he first member of whom there is any rec ord must have been transmitted and the dispositions has led to eight, if not nine George Manning was hired by General Wheeler, of Steuben county, N. Y., many years ago to cut timber. He fell in love

years ago to cut timber. He fell in love with Wheeler's daughter and she loved him, but her aristocratic father would not have it. They eloped and were married, going into Warren county. Pa., then a wilderness. Here Manning became very rich and was a colonel in the war of 1812. One of his daughters loved and was loved by one of his workmen named Sawyer. Manning would not consent, so they eloped. Three years later another daughter eloped and was married to a young doctor, Sullivan, who became rich and famous. Dr. Sullivan's daughter eloped with and was married to a young man objectionable to her father. Another daughter fell in love with a young man and this time, to prevent an elopement, the father gave his consent. Then the girl eloped with another lover.

consent. Then the girl eloped with another lover.

Colonel Manning, the first eloper, had a son, also named Jason. The young man fell in love with the daughter of one of his father's teamsters, which made Colonel Manning furious. Jason eloped with and married the girl. To Jason were born a son and a daughter. The son loved a young woman and when his father opposed him he eloped with and married her. Jason's daughter loved a young lawyer, George McCormick, but her father would not allow her to receive him. So she eloped with him, and they were married. Now Jason's son, who eloped, has a daughter, who recently eloped with George Burns, her mother's cousin. The person who gives all this information says another elopement is imminent.

FRANKLIN PIERCE'S RING. It Weighs Nearly a Pound-Was Pre-

sented to Him by Call-

fornians. The ring treasured by the descendants of Franklin Pierce, president of the United States, is interesting for several reasons. For one thing, it weighs nearly a pound. California and has no equal in the world It is of gold dug from a California mine

California and has no equal in the world. It is of gold dug from a California mine, the circular portion is cut into squares, which stand at right angies to each other, and each is embellished with an odd design, the entire group representing a pictorial history of California.

There is a grizzly bear in a menacing attitude, a deer bounding down a slope, an enraged snake, a soaring eagle and a salmon. Upon another square is an Indian with bow and arrow and a native mountaineer on horseback throwing his lasso. Next peeps out a Californian tent and a miner at work with his pick. These designs are surmounted by two American flags, with the poles crossed and groups of stars in the angles. The part of the ring reserved for the seal is covered by a deeply carved plate of gold, with California's arms, surmounted by the flag and characters.

This lid opens with a hinge and shows beneath a square box divided by bars of gold into nine separate compartments, each containing a pure specimen of the varieties of ore found in the state.

The inscription within reads: "Presented to Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth President of the United States." The ring is valued at \$2,000.

Rabbit Luck for Fishing. From the St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

From the St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

S. P. Lazarus tells of an odd experience which fell to his lot some time ago while fishing for bass in one of the Northern takes. "While rowing the boat across the lake." He says, "I saw something swimming in the water some 209 feet away. I overtook it, and discovered a rather tired rabbit swimming for dear life. I reached out and gathered it in out of the wet, and with a piece of twine tied the rabbit to the seat, where it sat in the sun perfectly quiet. It shivered for a time, but soon became warm and animated. I kept it in the boat the remainder of the afternoon while fishing. Talk about the hind foot of a churchyard rabbit! It isn't in it with a live four-footed rabbit. Bass began to bite, and in short order I took in sixteen. When I reached the shore the rabbit was released, when, with a wink of thanks, he made a leap and in an instant was out of sight in the brush. I have told this to quite a number of my friends, and it has never been doubted."

Different Now.

From the Detroit Free Press.
She—"You spent enough money on me before we were married." He-"My dear, I had it to spend."

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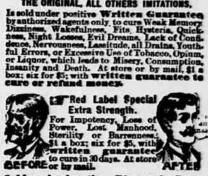
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